. .

Brewlway steal, and afficers of the department will continue to do their duty in that respect."

Superintendent Murray sail: "I cannot understand why The Times makes an attack on me. It would seem to be the result of personal spite. I was abused in the paper for not causing blood to be shed in Grand-st. at the time of the railroad strike, while every other morning paper in the city upheld me in the course which I took with the strikers." Mr. Morray's attention was called par icularly to these sentences in the article:

When he had gathered a great part of his money together. When he had gathered a great part of his money together

and what has be made out of it!

"These institutions are utterly without foundation," he said. "I have not had any interest in the brewery nor has any person held any interest for me. I do not know that any person connected with the Police Department has any interest in the concern, either directly or indirectly." He was then asked to make a statement regarding those questions put by the Himes regarding some street ralways in which Keenan was said to be interested.

confait be imperficent to inquire what interest Inspector Would it be impercisent et define a both hook in any of Bythe or Septemberthel Marray—a both hook in any of twen roads? If tany o not personally hold in interest was holds it for ellier one or both and what i the amount of the liberest? There may be holden witness to certain things we connection with the reasons which certain police officials hold to John Keenan, as well as in the Jachte case. An an swer to the questions asked might be interesting if canality

given.

"I have no interest, direct or indirect in any of the rairoads," the Superimentent said. "The implication that I am or have been so interested is wholly false. So for as I know there is no official of the department who has such an interest. I have not such knowledge as will enable me to speak positively regarding the statements which reflect alone Inspector Byrnes, but I believe that the statements are false."

Inspector Byrnes said that the statements in The Track Statement Statement

ments which reflect upon Inspector Byrnes, but I believe that the statements are false."
Inspector Byrnes said that the statements in The Times reflecting on tim were both false and manicious. "Much of the story is such absumi rubbish that I cannot afford to waste time in talking about it," he said. "The present to waste time in talking about it," he said. "The present the received the \$20,000 for his vote from Alderman De Lacy is a malicious lie. Jachne didn't say anything of the Kind. What he did say will be known at the proper time. I have been simply Hyric to do my duty as a police other, and if The limes chooses to make a false and that contains of it. I am not interested in any brewery or any railroads or in business with John Keenan, directly or indirectly. I have been a policeman for twenty-turce years and have stuck to that becauses.

As to further arrests of Aldermon the Inspector said:

I do not think there will be any arrests to might. The District Atto ney will be the person to decide about that." Before the Inspector left Police Headquarters in the evening in received a package from the District Attorney's office. He would not say whether it contained additional warrants.

WHAT ALDERMAN DE LACY SAYS.

WHAT ALDERMAN DE LACY SAYS.

In view of the statement in The Times that the \$20,000 paid to Jachue had been handed to him by Alderman De Lacy. De Lacy was an object of a good deal of interest during the day. He was indicannt at the statement To a reporter of THE THIBUNE he said:

To a reporter of The Thinunc he said:

"I cannot understand why such a story should be started. I don't believe Jachine ever mide such a statement to Inspector Byrnes. If he did say so, he is a blanked ilar. I did not have the handling of any money in the irreadway matter, and so I couldn't have given him \$20,000 or any other sum. Now, if money was used to procure the passage of the Broadway franchise, is it likely that it would have been intrusted to a member of the Hoard! I had again positively that I did not give Jachne any money, or any other member of the Board. Jachne and I were never intimate in the sense of meeting each other outside the City Hall. We have lunched together but not often. We were on committees together and are both members of the County Democracy. That was far as our intimacy extended."

"Dis you think Jachne intended to leave the city!"

"I hardly think so. I believe he will stay here and structural Jachne by fear of the District Attorney's office and Inspector Byrnes."

WHAT JAEHNE'S ASSOCIATES SAY NOW. NO APPARENT ALAEM AMONG THOSE WHO COULD BE FOUND.

Several of the Aldermen for 1884 who voted for the Broadway franchise were seen last night by TRIBUNE reporters, who inquired how they felt in view of the fact that one of their number was spending the night in the Tombs. Frederick Finck was found in a wine-room near his house, No. 196 Eldridge-st., and said that he had just been discussing the arrest of Jachue with some friends. He said: "I cannot say any more than I said the other night. I don't know any thing about Alderman Jachne. While I was in the Board I saw very little of the Alderman outside of the meetings. I do not know of any one's having been offered money for his vote for the Broadway Surface Railroad or for any measure.

Was in the Board for seven successive terms, and I was called by the other Aldermen the Father of the Board. If any of them secured anything, they never would speak

Thomas Sheils, who was taking with a friend in front of one of his liquor stores, No. 219 East Broadway, said: "I don't know anything about a change in the situation, except what the newspapers say. They say that he has confessed, but I don't know that. He says he hasn't. I Con't know anything about his affairs. While I was in the Board I was never approached with an offer of money for my vote, and I do not know that any other Alderman James Pearson is in a perfectly placid state of mind,

and declares that he came off more than victor with Mr. Conking on Saturday, and is ready " to try it again." He reluices in the approbation of Colonel George Bilss, who was "hugely tickled" by the ex-Alderman's response when Mr. Conkling desired to "know" if Mr. Pearson did not "know" that any fool would "know" that the purchaser of property became the owner of it, and Mr. fool," Mr. Pearson is extremely bitter on the "brotherin-law combination," of which he spoke before the committee. He said last evening : " You may think that it Home and Taliman I have a terrible affliction of brotherin-law. Didn't you know that Norman L. Munro, whom I exceriated Saturday, was another of that kind! Well. he is near enough. I call him a brother-in-law 'by courtesy,' for he and I married sisters. He says he is going to produce certain letters of mine before the committee. Let him do it. I have not the least apprehension on the score of all the letters he may produce. I do not desire to boast, but I am ready to stand on my record and Munro or anybody else may produce all the letters they please. I have n fear on that score. As for that man Abarbanell, he came to me to save him once for losing his position with Munro, and I saved him; and now you see the thanks I ed and I loaned him money to help him through; and now he belongs to the brother-in law combination.

get And then there is Munro himself. He was straited and I loaned him money to help him through; and now he belongs to the brother-in law combination."

Patrick Farley, who was in his barroom at No. 131 Bowery, said: "The indictment don't mean anything. That is only Byrnes's said of the story. As to Jaenne's having made a confession, there is no more proof of it now, so far as the public is concerned, than there was in the first instance. Now, so far as he and I are concerned we were not on good terms, and up to the time I heard of the alleged confession. I had not spoken to him for over two years. After he had been arrested, however, I met him in the Senate Committee room, and asked him about it. He denied having made a statement of any kind to Byrnes, and I don't care whether he has so for not. Of course, some of the Aidermen having left town makes things to ke a trifle bad, but it is an accident that they should not be here when wanted."

Arthur J. McQuade was met at Third-ave, and Thirteenth-st. "The case stante just the same as it did the day after the arrest of Jaehne, said he. "Fersonally I don't care whether he 'squealed' or not. In fact, I hope he does tell all he knows. I am in pericet health and shan't go to Florida, nor have I any friends or relatives in Canada who are ill and require my presence."

At No. 21 Cinton-st., the nome of Thomas Rothman, the reporter met with the same success as did the Sergeant-ai-Arms of the Senate committee. He didn't End line ex-Aiderman. No. 21 is a tenement house. At Mr. Rothman's apartments Mrs. Rothman said that her maband was not in add she didn't know when he would be in, and that was all there was about it. Inquiry about the neighborhood showed that the ex-Aiderman hadn't been visiting his favorite baints for a number of weeks and that they had not seen him for a long time, though formerly they had met him often. One states in the Board in 1884 and 1885 also said that they had not seen him for a long time, though formerly they had met him often. One suspecied o

favorite places of resort was a barroom at \$1xty-fourthst, and Tord-ave. He has not een seen there since Friday. One of his acquaintances said: "Reilly looked a
little worried when I saw him on Friday, but he laughed
when I spoke of Jachne's confession and said it was all
bosh. I said: "Maybe they will be coming for you next."
He recited that he did not rare; he was ready to tell all
that he knew at any time."
Michael Duffy said: "I don't believe now that Jachne
has made any confession, though I did think after that
test mony of the Hamilton business same out that there
might be something in the bribery. I know that I was
never offered any money in the business. I don't know
what may have been offered him, but I think when the
matter is cleared up it will show very small. My opinion
it that the whole talk is to help the cable road."
Francis McCabe was not to be found at his home in
Lexington-ave. It was said there that it was impossible
to tell when he would be in. "He may come home at
any time, perhaps not at ali," said the servant.
"Have you changed your opinion about the Jachne
case since last Thursdoy i." Thomas Cenry was asked.
"No." said the Aiderman," I haven't shought about it
to have an opinion. Fin too busy with my own affairs
to think about Jachne's. I don't see that the matter
affects me one way or the other."
Henry L. Sayles said: "The arrest was a great sur-

of think about Jaenne's. I don't see that the matter affects me one way or the other."

Henry L. Sayles said: "The arrest was a great supprise to me. I was never very intimate with Jaenne. So far as I know no money was paid to secure the franchise. I certainly received nothing for my vote, nor do I know that any other member of the Board received anything. I have been subpactated by the Senate Committee, and am ready to attend them when called on."

Alderman John O'Neil was not at home when a reporter called at his house, No. 230 Centre-st.

SHALL THE CHARTER BE ANNULLED? ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE RAILROAD COM-MITTEE-ANOTHER HEARING TO-MORROW, The Senate Railroad Committee, contrary to

Its formal announcement on Saturday of an adjourn-ment in this city until Friday next, held a short session

yesterday in order to listen to arguments against the bills it had proposed. When the committee adjournel at Albany last week it was understood and was so ansourced that either ex-Judge Ashbel Green or Joseph H. Choate shall, have an hour and a half in which to combat the position of Messrs. Conkling and Seward that the corporate rights of the surface road should be annulled. Ex-Judge Green, so his associates declare, ras taken aback at 4 p. m. on Saturday by the receipt of a short letter from Mr. Seward informing him that the Wednesday engagement for a friendly combat had been "cancelled" by the committee and if he wished to e heard at all be must have his before the committee yesterday at 11 a. m. Mr. Green. relying on the appointment made by the committee, had made arrangements to argue two important cases before the Chancellor of New-Jersey yesterday, while Mr. Choate, gullelessly trusting to the law of contracts and the customary usages touching engagements, was in

Washington before the Supreme Court. When the committee met a baker's dozen were present. Colonel John J. McCook, of Alexander & Green, presented ex-Judge Green's compliments in the form of a letter setting forth the facts stated, and mildly adding that be "unfortunately " could not "cancel" ht engagements with that facility which pleased Messra. Conkling and Seward to exercise toward him, Mr. Green expressed his regrets at all this, because, he said, it has seemed to us that the importance of the principles at issue and the magnitude of the interests insived entitle the corporation whose property is sought to be condemned at least to a hearing before the bills proposed by your committee receive your final action." This communication acted like a bombshell upon the counsel and the committee. A protracted recess had to be taken, and Messrs. Seward and Conking and Chairman Low and two other Senators, finally increased to five, consulted deeply over the situation.

Chairman Low and two other Senators, finally increased to five, consulted deeply over the situation. Senator Nelson massied that the appointments for tomorrow should be kept, as a matter of common coursesy and matter. Mr. Cashing wintured to suggest that he not mit enough of "circuses," referring to the speeches of James C. Carter and others at Albany, when Mr. Conkling had to be a mere listener. Finally it was decided that Mr. Green or Mr. Choate should have an lour at Albany to-morrow in which to speak against the committee's bills.

A. H. Dyett then spoke in behalf of certain stock holders of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue road, opposing the proposed anniment. Any evidence of uribery he held to be immaterial as against the rights of stockholders. The contract between the Seventh Avenue and the Surface roads Mr. Dyett held to be perfectly legal, and he declated emphatically: "It is beyond your power to annuit this tranchises and sell it for the benefit of the city. It belongs to us. Should the comporation be dissolved it must be sold for our benefit. Mr. Seward declated that the inquiry as to the constitutionality of the proposed bills was a narrow one, that it eliminated argument and substituted quotations of law. "There is not a shalow of doubt as to the law," said be. The Surface road came under a general law. The Court of Appeals had declared that "a comporation creamized under a general law was on precisely the same footing as one constitutionally organized under a special act containing all the provisions of a general law. "Hence the legislature could dissolve sine a corporation. The committee duly empowered have reported the lacts, and "such report closed the doors against further inquiry and discussion." The facts, he said, justified the annulment. As for the impair contract rights, and hence the repeal was not unconstitutional.

Argument on the monitou to make permanent the in-

the repeal was not unconstitutional.

Argument on the motion to make permanent the injunction obtained at the suit of Joseph P. Jardine restraining the Addermen from passing over the Mayor's straining the Aidermen from passing over the Mayor's veto the ordinance giving consent to the construction of the New York Cable Railway, was nearly by Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court, Chanders, yesteriay, wheeler R. Peckham and Wolliam C. Truli insisted that the metion should be granted; Everett P. Wheeler and Robert Sewel for the company contended that it should not be, and Corporation Counsel Lacounte could not see that any many would be done by neving the Aldermen antraumoriled in this matter, as their action could have no effect if it was found that the Cable Comman was not awainly organized. The decision was reserved.

Captain Francis Twomey, Clerk or the Common Council, vesterday made affidavit before the referee appointed to take testimony concerning the Cable Railroad veto by the Mayor. He testified that he received the voto measure from the Mayor in the usual way and transmitted it to the Board.

PLAIN WORDS FROM THE GOVERNOR. ASKING THAT THE CHARTER BE ANNULLED. HE SAYS THE LEGISLATURE HAS THE POWER TO

VACATE THE STOLEN FRA! CHISE. IBT IBLEGRAPH TO THE THRONE. I ALBANY, March 22 .- Governor Hill signed his morning Assemblyman Cantor's bill for the sale by public auction of the franchise of which the New-York Cable Railway Company seeks for seventy inites of the streets of New-York. This evening he sent a message on the same subject to the Legisla; are. In it he suggests

that further steps be taken to make obligatory the sale at auction of street railway franchises. He then passes on to the consideration of the bribery of the Board of A dermen of New-York by the Broadway arface Railway Company in order to get possession of es charter. He argues that the Legislature has power o annul the charter of that road, and suggests plainly that the courter of that road be annuled by the Legislature. The members of the Legislature listened to the ending of the message with close attention. Ex-Senator Conkling on Wednesday will address the Senate Railway Committee in favor of its reporting favorably the bill to annul the charter of the Broadway Rantway. The mes sage was referred to the Railroad Committee. The main

features of it are given below: Valuable franchises in the city of New-York have been practically given away "in the broad light of day, and with a trazenness and beliness" unparalleled in the bistory of our municipalities. Recent developments have made clear the francs and crimes by which such results were accomplished. Instead of systems themselves the beneficiaries of their official action, and their voices, rather than the franchises, have been sold to the highest bidder. The particular facts are too familiar to require detailed repetition. It is enough to recall that the Aliermen of that city refused to permit the city to avail itself of the power to dispose of the franchise of Broadway for what it would realize at an honest public sale, and, without exacting a dollar's compensation, the Aliermen gave the franchises away to a corporation that had purchased the majority of the votes by which the outrage was consummated.

More recently the Aldermen again refused to soil the ratiroal franchises of its streets at a fair and open competition, and granted to a single corporation such franchises of its streets. This action was vetoed by the Mayor, and the question of over-ruting such veto was ponding at the time of the passace of the act which I have this day approved, and is still pending. The events to which reference has been toads rendered necessary the prompt enaciment of this bid.

The bid has been hastily formulated, and it is doubtless imperfect in some of its details. It does not seem to go far enough in all respects. It should grow the safeguards for the purpose of embing the minnelpal authorities to correctly ascertain the amount of the gross receipts "upon which a percentage of compensation is to be based, and it should specifically regulate all the proceedings perfaming to the sales, and otherwise more fully protect the rights of the people. These means are madered to consideration paid or agreed to be paid, and where no claim has been made that a greater made.

It is possible that injustice may be done to some railroads in different porthous of the State by the operation of the latter part of section two of the bill. The Legislation. But the question is seriously presented for your consideration whether there is no redress for the past. It is possible that the proceeding perfaming to the states of those companies that had bousely, fai

FIRST DAY OF THE KELLOGG TROTTING SALE. Peter C. Kellogg & Co.'s ninth annual special ombination sale of trotting stock began yesterday at combination sale of trotting stock began yesterday at the American Institute Baiding, at Third-ave, and Sixty-third-st. There are over 300 entries in the catalogue, which contains the names of some of the best-known and best-bred trotters, but the genus of the sale were not on yesterday's solling list. The highest price of the day was \$500, which was paid for the bay stallou, Middletown Boy, The other prices ranged from \$50 to \$520. To-day the high figures will be reached, as Pull Thompson, 2:164; Miss Leland, 2:254; Smuggler's Daughter, 2:244; and other trotters that have proved themselves fast will be sold. Among the horsemon present yesterday were Edzur Smith, of Lee, Mass; F. G. Babecck, Hornelsville, N. Y.; G. S. Mounton, J. D. Ripley, J. J. Quinn, Israe Pahiman, Captain John Dawson, Hamilton Eneby, D. B. Geff, John Murphy and William Snyder.

OPPOSED TO GIVING PREFERENCES.

John P. Gould, of this city, is trying to induce the Legislature so to amend the assignment law as to the Legislature so to amond the assignment law as to prohibit preferences. He has prepared a petition which has been signed by over 1,500 business firms of this and other cities. This petition points out that the law as it now stands permits individuals and firms to assign their property, in anticipation of failure, to any creditors they may select, so that in the end the property will revert to the insolvent debtor, and prays that the assignment laws be so amended as to probe it preference, except for wages due to clerks and laborers, not to exceed \$100 to each. Among the signers of this petition are Louis Frauk, William Strange, Kell & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Gerner & Co., Mills & Gibb, Passavent & Co., Fleitman & Co., the Washourn & Moon Maunfacturing Company, James H. Seymour, McKesson & Robbins and Robbins & Appleton. Assemblyman Van Allen introduced a bill on February 23 in favor of this measure. PAN-ELECTRIC STOCKS.

SOME ASSESSMENTS AND "DIVIDENDS. COLONEL YOUNG'S STORY OF WHAT THE "GROUND PLOOR" STATESMEN RECEIVED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRICENT]

Washington, March 22,-The bookkeeping of the Pau-Electric Company seems to have been cometed in a sort of "go-as-you-please" fashion, some of the methods adopted being as poculiar as the enterprise tisell. Casey Young was the secretary and treasurer of the original company and its two elder children-the telephone and the telegraph companies. In October or November, 1883, he said, General Jounston paid in made upon the books until within the last foringht. It appears that after the money advanced by the "confedrates" under the original contract had been repaid as well as some assessments which they subsequently levied upon themselves, the grand total being ab each, Garland, Harris, Atkins, Johnston and Young each received as his share of the "dividends" of the scheme about \$1,837. The items given by Colonel Young foot up only \$300 37 as the amount of each man's ssessments, but as he testified subsequently that since Dr. Hogers gave his evidence he has discovered an error against the doctor in a stock account of \$117,000, the smaller discrepancy may be overlooked. The company past out in "dividends" about \$21,000. but he accounted for only \$18,370; so it seems that there must have been a fourth which he forgot to mention. The total cash receipts from all sources amounted to \$35,002, a generous return for the \$300 invested by each of the "confederates," According to the figures given by Colonel Young the Pan-Electric Telephone Company owns stock in six local companies-25 to 40 per cent of the entire stock of each-amounting in the aggregate to \$2,091,667. This interest has not yet been divided, but Mr. Gariand and each of the other "ground floor statesmen is entitled to local stock to the amount of \$209,166, so that the sum total of Dr. Rogers's "dona tion" to each one in stock is \$1,709,166, an amount more than three times as great as caused Senator Harris o deciare that Rogers was "too generous." Yet Mr. Harris, who is a daily attendant at the sitrings and care fully listens to all the testimony, does not seem to wear

a grateful countenance. Mr. Young sold that after it had been agreed that no stock should be sold on individual account Dr. Rogers transferred 8833,330 in stock to Colonel Looney, who wanted something to show that he held an interest of that amount. Finally the witness signed a paper certifying that Looney was carified to \$833,330 in stock when should be issued. A number of these papers came to him and he signed them at first to oblige Dr. Rogers, but when be learned that the certificates were being peddles about town he resoived to resign rather than continue a party to the practice. He called a meeting all the stockholders at the Ebbett House January 26, 1885, and it was agreed that all the outstanding papers that the witness "had been foolish enough to give" should be-called in and replaced with certificates showing that the holders of the paper would become entitled to stock when the validity f the patents had been established. Mr. Young went over a balance sheet which had been drawn at the time showing the interest of each shareholder, in all fifty-one persons. It appeared that J. Harris Rogers had 1,242 4-10 snares remaining to his creekt, his mother, Sara Rogers, 90 shares, and J. W. Rogers (Dr. Rogers) 1,790 shares. It also appeared that Mr. Young na given two blocks of \$5,000 to the children of personal friends named after himself, and had given another lock of \$50,000 to an old friend in distress. "The company never sold a dollar's worth of interest in this cor cern excepting to Senator Vest, Mr. Howard and those two ladies, Senator Harris's friends," said Mr. Young suphatically.

General Johnston's account showed several assess nents in the latter part of the year 1883 and in the early part of 1884, ranging from \$23 to \$116, which the wit ess explained were based upon his interest and were atended to defray the expense of experiments and tests. General Johnston received three dividends in June and July, 1884, of \$298, \$789 and \$750, and "General Johnston's account was a counterpart of the others," said Mr. Young. Altogether the company received from among the stockholders and the balance was expended, as shown in the account books, in the prosecution of the enterprise. The company paid an electrician \$1,000 to prepare a book on the telephone to be used in the proscution or defence of any suit that the company might have in respect to the telephone. The book cost over \$2,000. The balance was expended in preparations for trial-making models, etc.

Mr. Ranney-Preparations for trial; where I Colonel Young-Wherever it might occur. After the Pennsylvania case we knew that we had to meet a trial and we prepared for it when it might come.

Mr. Boyle-How much have you in the treasury now! Colonel Young-There is a balauce on hand of about \$3,000 or \$3,500. I have never charged for salary or professional services, but I have put in charges for travelling expenses, models, etc. There has been much omment on the fact that we made dividends. The reason is as I have stated. I did not want to be held responsible for the money, it was a good deal of annoyance and trouble. The gentlemen wanted their moner and it was understood that if the company had need of it it should

be refunded. In additional states of the committee of the committee in answer to a question by a member of the committee the witness said that General Atkins was not a member of Cangress at the time that the contract was drawn, but General

of Congress at the time that the contract was drawn. The witness was a Congressman-elect, but General Atkins went out on March 4, 1883, while the contract was entered into on March 13. Colonel Young remarked that he wanted to say something in reply to "All of this talk about dramming up Congressmen, and having no money in the treasury." The originator, he said, had contributed about \$1.000 at the beginning and his idea had been to use their own means in "putting the thing in operation." While noted while they were talking about it the Memphis people had offered to buy the state rights. "We were talking and while they were talking about it the Memphis people had offered to buy the state rights. "We were talking about seiling stocks," said the witness, "and I said: "A good many people have spoken to me about it." But I never offered to seil or rive a share in my life to any member of Congress. I did not want to scatter it around. I suppose fifty members of Congress talked to me, but as I said to harry Rogers they were not the sort of people I wanted. I did not think members of Congress were worth much in business matters. No member offered to buy a dollar's worth of stock from me, nor did I offer to give it to any.

The chairman inquired if he had not said at the meeting of the company that members wanted the stock.

nor did I offer to give it to any."

The chairman inquired if he had not said at the moeting of the company that members wanted the stock.

The witness said that he did not remember exactly what took place at the meetings about matters that he regarded as or no importance. All he did remember was that he had said a humber of people had come to him and offered to buy stock, and they (the originators) had takked about the price. He believed that he had suggested \$20 a share and somebody clae had urged that \$10 de fixed. It was a mere informal conversation. Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, had talked with hum about the stock and asked what he thought about exchanging a house for it; to which the witness had replied by advising him to keep the house and let the stock go, as he had advised five hundred other persons. ite hundred other persons.

Mr. Ranney asked if witness could tell what members
of Congress he had conversed with about the Pau-Elec-

ric.
Colonel Young replied that he had talked with Messrs,
Dunn, McMillin, Taylor, Hopkins and Stockslager. There
were lifty or more, at least, and he could not mention
all of them. The company did not dream that Congress
would ever have anything to do with the telephone—
that legislation would ever result.
Mr. Hamback—What was the nature of the conversations?

Colonel Young—With respect to the telephone gene-rally, and if it was a good thing, and so on. The reason we talked about it was that I had one of my telephones put up in my committee-room—public buildings and grounds—and a good many of the members who came in the room saw the instrument and talked about it. Mr. Ranney (insinuatingly)-They seemed to know all about it i
Colonel Young—They seemed to know nothing about

Colonel Young—They seemed to know nothing about it.

The Chairman—Did you gather that they wanted to become interested in the enterprise, or were you merely speaking of the character of the invention?

Colonel Young—Merely of the character of the instruments. I expect that I might have soid some stock if i had tried. In order to satisfy the committee of my purpose I will say that I have in my room over 5p0 betters from people who wanted to buy the telephone or the right to use it, stock, and to all of these people I have written that it was in Hitgation; that there would be a law suit and that when it was over I would begin negotiations with them. I can show the letters I received and some of them will show the unture of my replies. I have all the time advised people not to invest their money in it.

Ranney-How did they (Congressmen) learn about Mr. Ranney—How did they (Congressmen) learn about the Pan-Electric!

Colonel Young—I don't know; Dr. Rogers kept the papers full of it all the time. As he said the time here the seried advertisements I never withheld anything from anybody in connection with it. A good deal has been said about trying to seeme legislation in furtherance of the interests of the association. There was never a bill introduced by me, or by any of my associates, that related in the remotest degree to the enterprise. I have seen it published that a bill was introduced in the interest of the company to suthorize enterprise. I have seen it published that a bill was in-troduced in the interests of the company to authorize the Attorney-General to annul patents. I have in my hand a copy of that bill. It was introduced in the XLVIII Congress, long before the organization of the company, and has been introduced in every Congress since. I never heard of the bill until it was read at the clerk's desk, and it was a rather singular fact that, so far as I know, I was the only man in the House who was opposed to it. I went to Mr. Vance, the introducer of the measure, and told him I thought it was a dangerous bill. Mr. Vance replied that it was not dangerous and that it was all right.

that it was all right.

The Chairman—When was that 1

The Chairman—In the XLVIIIth Congress. I was The Chairman—When was that?
Colonel Young—In the XLVIIIth Congress. I was under the impression that the bill had become a law, though I afterward learned to the contrary.
Van Benthuysen bad also thought that the bill had become a law, and wanted a suit to be instituted under it. The witness was opposed to the form of suit which Van Benthuysen instituted to have brought, but Van Benthuysen instituted that he was going to apply to the Altorney-General to bring suit. In the meantime suit had been brought at Memphis. Van Benthuysen wrote to the witness and sait that he was going to have a Government suit brought, if he could under the law, whather Garland belonged to the company or not.

Mr. Millard inquired whether the witness had been opposed to the bringing of the Government suit.
The winces replied that he had opposed the manner of bringing the suit. The suit would have destroyed his company as well as the Bell Company. He did not want to do that. He advised Van Bentuyses that if the suit was brought by the Government it should be brought in

the name of the Government "by our relation." He in sisted to Van Benthuysen that he was making a mis the name of the Government "by our relation." He insisted to Van Benthuysen that he was making a mistale. About the first of August, thinking that the bill to which he had referred was a law, he went up to the House of Representatives to got a copy of it, and there is earned that it was not a law. About this time Van Benthuysen told him that he was going to make Garland boring suit, and if Garland would not do it he would go to the President about it. Witness took Van Benthuysen and his counsel over and introduced them to the Attorney-General. One of the counsel stated wast they came for, and Garland and he was interested in a telephone cospany and could not talk to them about it. The counsel inflused, and Mr. Garland said: "Gentlemen, I cannot talk to you ou the subject. I am the attorney of a telephone company and cannot talk to you." Van Benthuysen said: "I have a right to have the suit brought. If the law requires you to bring suit, I will see that it is brought." Garland said: "I cannot talk to you," and the gouldmen retired. The interview lasted about five minutes, and took place some time between the 30th of July and Mr. Ranney-Was that before you learned that the bill.

Mr. Ranney-Was that before you learned that the bill.

3d of August.
Mr. Ranusy-Was that before you learned that the bill hal not passed! Colonel Young-I think it was. The gentlamen went off with the impression that they were going to have suit brought on this bill. Van Beuthuysen said that he world go to the White House about it. He did write to the President. He said he was not going to have his rights imperfiled by Garland or anyhody else.

The Chairman—Had you at any time prior to that any conversation with Mr. Garland with reference to bringing Government suit!

Colonel Young all lower mentioned it before or since.

Ing Government suit!
Colonel Young-I never mentioned it before or since.
I never wrote a letter of spoke a word to him, before or since, with regard to the subject.
The Chairman-Do you know of anybody else doing so after the!

after that!
Colonel Young-I understood that Van Benthuysen
went and made a fees about it; but I don't know it. I
don't know that anybody ever mentioned it to him be-

don't know that anybody ever mentioned is to make fore or since.

The Chairman—Did yor, at that interview, say anything indicating that you wanted him to bring suit?

Colonel Young—Not a word. I did not speak except to introduce those gentlemen. I had intended, if they had referred to our company, to say to the Attorney-General that they had no authority to do so.

The witness then stated in general terms that the company could never get Mr. Garland to do anything. He attended but two meetings, and never paid any attention to the company. When the company had a soit at St. Louis it tried to get Mr. Garland to attend to bus a large that we had a soil at St. Louis it tried to get Mr. Garland to attend to bus farland wrote to a lawyer there, but that was all the action he took. arland wrote to a lawyer there, but that was all the tition he took.
The committee allowed to Wednesday noon in order afford an opportunity for the examination of the currespondence put in evidence

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS IN BRIEF. ME, LOGAN ON THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY-BILLS IN THE ROUSE.

Washington, March 22.-In the Senate today Mr. Wilson, of lows, presented a memorial from the Legislature of lows urring the passage of the Des

Mr. Milier presented a memorial from several hundred members of the New York Produce Exchange urging the passage of the bill to authorize the construction of the proposed bridge over the Arthur Kill between Newersey and Staten Island. In presenting this memorial Mr. Miller expressed his intention to call up the bill re ferred to at an early opportunity.

The Urgent Deficiency bill was laid before the Senate.

which, on motion of Mr. Allison, insisted on its amend ments and agreed to a committee of conference,

The Chair Isld before the Senate Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army. Mr. Hale moved o strike out the second section, which provides for a future force of 30,000 enlisted men in the army. Mr. Logan said that if Mr. Hale could get a letter from General Sheridan, General Sherman, General Terry, or any leading officer in the army, stating that 25,000 me were enough for our army, he (Mr. Logan) would agree to withdraw the proposition to increase the army. He continued:

So far as I am concerned I have had enough of war. So far as I am concerned I have had enough of war. I want no more war with white, black or Indian, whether at home or abroad. I will always be found on the sale of peace; but that is no argument against an organization of the army; for since the dawn of history wars have occurred. Why are committees of the Senate recommending the building of big gons, and strengthening our fortifications. I would hate very much to see again in this country an army to be at all compared with the European armies, but when we find an army of 500,000 men ready to march against us, we ought to have at least a nucleus around which to form an army for our protection. Our officers are almost assistance to brighter companies out in the presence of the American people. No officer can be proud of a company of twenty men—unless it has been reduced to that number in battle. I am proud of our soldiers and our officers, but I do not think we have enough soldiers.

Mr. Hale inquired whether it was supposed by any one

Mr. Hale inquired whether it was supposed by any one that our army should be any more than a skeleton time of peace. Mr. Logan replied that 5,000 men would not fill up the companies to the point provided by law, but the increase would be a great assistance in the matter of organization. In referring to the fisheries ques tion Mr. Logan said:

tion Mr. Logan said:
Suppose some of these days that Canada should take a notion to make a row about it. I believe there is a fort in the Senator's State!
Mr. Hale—Fort Preble, in Portland Harbor.
Mr. Logan—Suppose some five or six hundred Canadisas should run down to Fort Preble.
Mr. Hale—I do not think they would get there.
Mr. Logan—How would you stop them!
Mr. Hale—The people would stop them.
Mr. Logan—You have at Fort Preble, I believe, thirty-five men.

ive men. Mr. Bale-The Canadians indicated would never get as

Ar as Portland, whether we had an army or not.
Mr. Logan-In other words, the people of Maine would 'lick'' the Canadians before they got to Portland!
Mr. Hule-Yes.
Mr. Logan-Well, on that theory we do not want an

In the House, on motion of Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, a session was ordered for Thursday night for the consideration of resolutions relative to the death of Congression.

man Joseph Rankin, of Wisconsin. Bills were passed increasing to \$50 a month the pensions of the widows of Commodores Spicer and Fillea pension of \$50 a month to the wislow of Rear-Admiral Harwood. Bills were rejected increasing the of Captain Heutig pension of and granting a pension to the widow of Captain Benham. The bill granting a pension of \$2,000 to gear to the widow of General W. S. Hancock was passed by a vote of year 169, nays 47.

Under the call of States, the following bills and resoutions were introduced and referred: By Mr. Anderson, of Kansas-To create a commission

By Mr. Anderson, of Kauses—To create a commission of arbitrate in cases of labor strikes.

By Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts—Directing the commissioner of Labor to make an investigation as to be kind and amount of work done in the penal institutions of the several States and Territories.

By Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi—Proposing a constitutional amenoment prombiting polygamy.

By Mr. Burnes, of Missouri—For the settlement of ailroad strikes by arbitration. diroad strikes by arbitration. By Mr. Beach, of New-York-For the erection of one

the Timby tower and shield system of coast do the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbo Ry Mr. Campbell (F. J.) of New-York—To pre-ne hours of labor in the Government Department Nashington.

By Mr. Le Fevre, of Ohio—For the better regulation of appointments to West Point, and to bring that institution and the army more in accord with a republican orm of Government. At the end of the call the House

MRS. HANCOCK'S PENSION. Washington, March 22 (Special).-The oppo-

tion in the House to grant a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General Hancock was strong enough to sustain the demand for a yea and may vote, which re sulted nearly 4 to 1 in favor of the grant. A majority of the negative votes was contributed by Southern and Western Democrats. Although General Hancock was the Democratic candidate for President in 1880, the Southern men do not seem able to forget that he won military distinction in the field in command of Union

ground that such bills promote the spread of communistic sentiments. For example, Colonel Oates, of Alabama, who voted against the bill, said:

"I am against all such propositions. Unless they are "I am against all such propositions. Unless they are abandoned the time will come when the people will rise against them, and they will have my sympathy. The willow of a poor soldier whose head was shot off receives \$12 a month. Does she not deserve as good a pension as Mrs. Hancock, even though her busband was a major-Geogral if.

Some of the opposition was based upon the

OPPOSING THE CONFIRMATION OF MATTHEWS. WASHINGTON, March 22 (Special) .- By a vote the Senate District Committee has reported adversely the nomination of Mr. Matthews, of Albany, to succe Frederick Douglass as Recorder of Deeds. The death of Senator Miller, of California, left the committee a tic, and Mr. Riddleberger, who is a member of it, voted with the Democrats against confinuation. As the Republicans, excepting Riddleberger, will probably all vote for Matthews, he will beconfirmed.

AN OFFER BY THE UNION PACIFIC. Washington, March 22 (Special). - It is

stated on the authority of Congressman Heniey, of California, that President Adams, of the Union Pacific Rallroad Company, has submitted to the House Committee on Pacific Kailroais a new proposition respecting the indebtedness of his company to the Government. As Mr. Henley understands it the proposition is to turn over to the Government all the branch lines of the Union Pacific as security for its indebtedness to the Government. The committee is said to have the matter under consideration. DEMOCRATS FOR FREE SHIPS.

Washington, March 22 (Special) .- The

Iouse Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and hipowning Interests to-day exhibited its devotion to those interests by voting to report favorably a bill to ac nit to American registry and free of duty foreign built commerce of the United States. A section was added to the bill also providing for the admission free of duty of slipbuilding materials. The bill passed the committee by a vote of 6 to 5. All the Republican members voted against the bill.

SILVER DOLLARS AND CERTIFICATES. WASHINGTON, March 22.-The United States

freasurer has prepared a statement showing the amount of standard silver dollars in the Treasury and in circu lation, and of silver certificates outstanding at the end of every month since July, 1885, from which it appears that in that month, with a coinage of \$205,786,381. there was in circulation \$39,284,433; in December, 1885, with a coinage of \$218,259,761, there was in cir-

culation \$52,541,571, and in February, 1886, with a coinage of \$233,225,761, there was in circulation \$51,419,855 standard dollars. On March 20, the coinage amounted to \$225,077,761, of which \$173,875,362 was in the Treasury and \$51,202,399 in circulation. On the same date there were \$33,441,059 silver certificates in the Treasury, and \$89,310,646 in circulation. The net standard dollars in the Treasury siter deducting silver certificates in circulation was \$84,564,716.

MORE FORTUNATE THAN THE SENATE

INDIVIDUAL SENATORS GET DOCUMENTS. THE DEBATE ON THE SUPPRESSED PAPERS STRETCH-

ING OUT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, and Mr. Jackson, of Tennessee, occupied the time of the Senate to-day, after the expiration of the morning hour, in speaking on the resolutions respeeches now being delivered they were evidently intended for home consumption. Mr. George, of Missiasippi, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, have prepared similar speeches, and as both generally occupy a good deal of ime they probably will take up two days more. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, Intends to make a short speech in explanation of his position on the matter. It is under-stood that he intends to vote for all the resolutions excepting the third one, which declares it to be the duty of the senate to refuse its advice and consent to proposed removals in cases in which the papers are refused. In his speech on the subject, Mr. Mitchell will explain why he does not intend to vote for this resolution.

In Mr. Colquitt's speech he cited the case of an officeholder whose accounts were found to be short \$500. Mr. Logan inquired if that office-holder had been sus-

pended. Mr. Colquitt said no, but that he would be suspended "if you will give the assurance that the substitute for

him will be confirmed." Mr. Logan inquired if the paper Mr. Colquitt had read

from was a record. Mr. Colquitt repiled "yes." Mr. Logan asked whether it was from the Post-Office

Mr. Colquitt answered that it was, and that it was

open to any Senator applying to see it. Mr. Logan was struck, he said, with the strange fact

that records could be furnished against individuals for some Senators to make specches from, but could not be furnished when ealled for in a resolution from the Sonate. [Laughter in the galleries.] Mr. Colquitt assured him that he could have any

Mr. Colquitt assured him that he could have any records in the Post Office Department if he would apply for them; they had never been refused.

Ar. Hear lagaired whether the facts were that papers of this character were furnished when the officials were guilty, and not when they were innocent.

Mr. Colquitt had no doubt the Senator could get papers of both characters if there were such papers in the department and the Senator would ask for them.

Mr. Hoar asked on what principle the papers were given to a Senator and denied to a resolution of the Senator.

ate. Mr. Colquitt said they had never been denied. He as serted that no Senator had ever been refused access to the papers in that department. The department had, however, refused to give them in response to a call made as a matter of right by the Senate. Senators had never

however, refused to give them in response to a call made as a matter of right by the Senate. Senators had never been denied an inspection of the papers.

Mr. Hoar said that this was the first time he had heard of the consent of the departments to exhibit them to anybody, except to the Senators on the Democratic side, and Mr. Hoar had heard of a good many refusals.

Mr. Colquitt presumed the Senator from Massachusetts had never applied, or he would have found oud.

Mr. Hoar said he had never applied.

Mr. Colquitt remarked in such case there was no good reason for Mr. Hoar's statement that the papers had been refused.

Mr. Hoar said he (Mr. Hoar) was a member of a committee that had been refused.

Mr. Logan called attention to the fact that papers

Mr. Hoar said he (Mr. Hoar) was a member of a committee that had been refused.

Mr. Logan called attention to the fact that papers were furnished to an individual to be read in public, and published throughout the country, and inquired whether that was not exactly what the Senate was trying to get at. He inquired why they should have been given to an individual and not to the Senate.

Mr. Colquitt said that there was nothing mysterious in it. The Senate lemanded the papers as matter of right; the Senators would ask to see them as matter of courtesy. He thought that a very broad distinction.

THE QUESTION OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

MR. LOGAN OFFERS A RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION TO THEM-READY TO OFFOSE OBERLY. Washington, March 22 (Special) .- Mr. Lo-

gan has entered the lists in opposition to executive sessions of the Senate. He introduced the following resolution to-day:

How to-day:

Resulted, That the sessions of the Senate, commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations and rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors; that a public record of the same shall be kept, the same as of legislative sessions. Mr. Logan asked that the resolution lie on the table in

order that he might submit some remarks on it, which he intends to do as soon as he can get the floor for that purpose. This is the third resolution now before the Senate on this question. Senator Platt, of Con ecticut, introduced one some time ago which was adversely reported from the Committee on Rules. Senator Van Wyck has introduced another one as an amendment to the pending resolutions from the Judiciary Committee, A resolution indirectly relating to the same subject was introduced in executive session by Mr. Beck and referred to the Judiciary Committee, where it was discussed to- AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEST OVER A CHILD views in the committee-room on the subject without any result being reached. There is no probability of the adoption of a rule for the abolition of executive sessions,

but a modification of the present rule, so that secrecy shall be maintained only when ordered in special cases is favored by a good many Senators.

One reason why Mr. Logan and some other Senators ask for a change is to escape the frequent misrepresentation of what takes place behind closed doors. Under the existing rule they cannot even deny a false report on the

subject; and the reports of what takes place are often colored by the views of the person who furnishes the news.
In executive session to-day two letters were read from

news.

In executive session to-day two letters were read from Secretary Manning declining to furnish the papers on the relating to the case of William Wels, who was suspended as Collector at Burlington, Vt., and to the case of a Collector suspended in California.

An amusing incident was the reading of a letter making charges of offensive partiaenship against ex-Postinaster I'a mer, of Chicago. As Mr. Judd, his suscessor, was confirmed some time ago without objection from senator Logan, it is supposed that this letter was delayed in reaching the Scoate through linalivetency on the part of the person to whom it was originally delivered. The letter was written by John H. Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, of Hilmois, the person whom the President has nominated for a Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. Logan saked that the injunction of secrecy in regard to the letter be removed; but this was not done though it was referred to the Commistee on Civil Service Reform, before whom Mr. Oberly's nomination is pending. It is understood that Mr. Logan intensis to expose the faisehoods in Oberly's letter at the first opportunity, and to show the character of the man who has stooped to such methods to get places for his friends.

LEASES IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Washington, March 22 (Special) .- Congressman Green, of New-Jorsey, introduced a resolution in the House to-day calling upon the Secretary of the In-terior for all papers, leases and correspondence on file in the Department relating to the management of the Yellowstone National Park. It is understood that some of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, am them Messrs. Billings and Wright, have made an effort to obtain leases and privileges within the park which, I to obtain leases and privileges within the para which, granted, would seriously interfere with the rights and investments made in good fatta by other persons. These leases are now awaiting signatures in the office of Assistant Secretary Muldrow, notwithstanding the fact that the contract between the Government and the Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company calls for ninety days' notice to the company before leases can be granted to other persons.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MAJOR-GENERALS. WASHINGTON, March 22 .- While it is not

likely that the War Department will aunounce the assignments of the major-generals until the Senate shall have acted on the nomination of General Howard, it is understood to be settled that Major-General Schofield will be transferred to the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New-York; that Major-General Terry will be assigned to the command of the Division of the will be assigned to the command of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Caicago; and that General Howard will be placed over the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. The proposed transfer of General Schofield, the senior major-general, from command of the Division of the Missouri, the largest and most important in the Army, to the Division of the Atlantic, the smallest and loast active, is said to be in strict accordance with his expressed desire.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON, March 22.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Maleolm G. Barney, Receiver of Public Moneys at
Spokane Falls, Washington lerritory.

J. Richard Winneld, of Virginia, to be Consul of the
United States at San Jose, Costa Rica.
Passed Assistant Engineer Charles J. McConnell, to be
a chief engineer; Assistant Engineer William B. Boggs,
to be passed assistant engineer.

To be Postmasters—William W. Brown, at Calous,
Me.; Josiah G. Dearborn, at Manchester, N. Y.; Sanford
H. Potter, at White River Junction, Vt.; Edward F.
Capen, at Stoughton, Mass.; Edward P. Kelley, at Braiford, Mass.; Engene Barlow, at Canastota, N. Y.;
Charles B. Whitehead, at Bradford, Fenn.;
John R. Matterson, at Petersburg, Va.; Adam E. Nye, at
Morgantown, West Virginia; H. A. McMeans, at San
Marco, Texas; Charles R. Chambers, at Luling, Texas;
Wiley N. Collins, at Gonzales, Texas; F. T. Goldsborough,

Valentine, Neb.; Adolph Seligman, at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

MR. INGALLS AFTER MR. VILAS. INDIGNATION WITH DEPARTMENT HEADS WHO RE-

FUSE TO OBEY THE DEMANDS OL CONGRESS. WASHINGTON March 22 (Special).-The indifference shown by the Administration to demands for information on the part of both houses of Congress is becoming exasperating to the members. The statutes direct the head of a department to report such informa-tion relating to the business of that department as either house may call for. Some time ago the House passed a resolution calling for information on unpaid claims in resolution calling for information on unpaid claims in the Post-Office Department. Instead of sending it, "as required by law, Mr. Vilas coolly wrote to the Speaker that he did not think it would subserve the public in-terests to comply with the request. Later the Senate called for a copy of the report of the Consul-General of the United States at Berlin upon the shipping interest of Germany. Mr. Bayard declined to furnish it, morning hour, in spearing to the suppressed paper. Mr. Colquitt stating in reply that it would be published in lating to the suppressed paper. Mr. Colquitt stating in reply that it would be published in small due course of time and that "the public interest will be a small due course of time and that "the public interest will be sating to the suppressed paper.

Spoke with considerable energy to a small due course of time and that the public interest will be number of Senators. Mr. Jackson read his speech. No the better subserved by the publication of all the renew points were brought out and like most of the ports at the same time than by giving out an isolated report, however complete," There have been other instances recently of like refusals to comply with demands for information which have caused a good deal of feeling

stances recently of like refusals to comply with demands for information which have caused a good deal of feeling among members.

Mr. Ingalis to-day took the subject up in a way that is likely to lead to some discussion. A resolution offered by him and passed by the Senate on March 4 called for information as to the number of fourth-class postmasters removed since March 4, 1885. The names were not called for, and the Postmaster-deneral could have sent a reply without occupying more than ton minutes of his valuable time. But so far not a word has been heard from him on the subject. Mr. Ingalls therefore introduced another resolution calling on the Postmaster-Goneral to inform the Senate whether he had received the previous resolution, and if so why it had not been answered. This went over on objection from Mr. Cockrell, but it will come up to-morrow for adoption, and may give Mr. Ingalis an opportunity, if opposition is made, to express himself on the subject.

The indifference of the Administration to these lawful requests on the part of Congress is causing irritation which will not smooth the way when the appropriation bills come up for discussion.

A SENSATION IN THE HOUSE. THE CHAPLAIN PRAYING FOR DELIVEBANCE FROM

THE POWER OF ROBBERS. Washington, March 22 .- In his opening

Washington, March 22.—In his opening prayer this morning the Chaplain said:

We beseech Thee, Almighty God, help the people of this contry to learn that money gained otherwise than as Thou commandest by the sweat of the face, as the fair and honest wage of honorable, manly work of brain or hand, is gained by theft, no matter how we name the stealing; that money is never converted into wealth unless it ceases to be the pander of our justs and lifts us above the level of the animal, lifting us to the graces of life, elevating our hearts to manly aspirations, making us kindly with our kind, patient to God's laws and reverent to ourselves. But the land, we beseech Thee, of all gamesters, whether they gamble with dice or cards, or chips, or with wheat, or stocks, or corn, or cotton. Deliver us from the luffuence and power of robbers, who, enticing their victims to boards of trade, and stock exchanges, and bucket shops, name their practices of plunder, "snearing the ambs." Edithen our intelligence with Thy truth, sweeden and deepen our humanity with Thy love, quicken our piety with Thy spirit, and may Jesus Christ become more and more the master and ruler of our lives and characters and thoughts. We pray through His hallowed name. Amen.

The delivery of this prayer was attentively listened to,

The delivery of this prayer was attentively listened to, and caused a sensation among the members. On motion of Mr. Butterworth, of Ohlo. seconded by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, it was ordered printed in The Record.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22, 1886.

ADDITION TO THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Senate Comnittee on Public Buildings and Grounds authorized a avorable report to be made on Senator Morrill's bill ap-propriating \$300,000 for the erection of an extension to HOT SPRINGS BATH-HOUSES .- General Walsh, Mayor

of Hot Springs, Ark, appeared before the Senate Com-mittee on Public Lands this morning, and made a pro-test against the passage of any measure requiring the removal of the bath-houses from the Government NAVAL VESSELS BOARD.-The Board on the new naval

vessels will meet at the Navy Department on Thursday to consider the replies received in response to its circular, calling on shipbuilders and others for suggestions in regard to the construction of the vessels. CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT .- The Court of

Claims to-day gave judgment for \$11,400 in favor of the Connection: Nutnai Insurance Company in its suit against the Government to recover balance of rent, aleged to be due for the use of the Honore Building, in thengo, by the postal authorities during the great fire.

BOND CALL FOR \$10,000,000.—The Secretary of the

BOND CALL FOR \$10,000,000.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the one hundred and thirty-fifth call for the redemotion of bonds. The call is for \$10,000,000 of the 3 per cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest will be paid at the Treasury, in Washington, on May I.

POST OFFICE INSPECTORS.—The Postmaster-General has appointed the following Post Office Inspectors for the usual probationary term of six months: R. F. Siewart, of Indiana; A. M. Smith, of Michigan; J. E. Leach, of New-York; Edward Van De Mark, of Michigan; J. Leach, of New-York; Edward Van De Mark, of Michigan; J. Thomas G. Stubbs, of Alabauma; and J. Touch Davis of New-Jorks. These appointments fill all of the vacancies in this branch of the postal services.

Post OFFICE CHARGESIS KINGS COUNTY.—The Postmast-

POST OFFICE CHANGES IN KINGS COUNTY .- The Postmast-

er-General has ordered that the name of the Post Office Kings County, New-York, hitherto known as New-trecht, be changed to Bath Beach, to go into effect on

uestion as to whether Frieda Liuse is subject to the urisdiction of the County Court or is a subject of the Emperor of Germany were begun in Judge Garnett's Court to-day. Frieda is the girl who was left an orphan about a year ago, her father having killed both her mother and himself. She was adopted in the County Court by Mr. Striet and his wife, and now Franz Sigel, one of Striet's neighbors, who tried to secure the child at the time Striet adopted her, is trying to get her into his possession on a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioners who took out the writ are Sigel and F. Von Nordenflecht, the German Cousul, Mr. Sallivan, Assistant County Attorney, began the argument, quoting extensively from anthorities on international law. He held that the German Goyernment could not have taken the child's father out of this country, although he had been here only four years, and that the child had all the rights of her father. The strongest proof, Mr. Sullivan held, that this is the child's domicile is the fact that her parents died here. Court by Mr. Striet and his wife, and now Franz Sigel,

THE PAYNE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION. COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 22 (Special),-Em-

nitt Tompkins, a Republican member of the Payne Investigating Committee, has been spending several days vestigating Committee, has been spending several ones. In Washington. While he insists that his Washington visit was merely for pleasure, there is an intimation that he was delegated by the committee to look quieting after some testimony and witnesses hearing on the Payne bribery. The committee has determined to nurry up the further accumulation of evidence so that the United States Senate Committee may begin an inquiry during the present session. A MEDLEY IN ATHLETICS.

Cambridge, Mass., March 22 (Special) .- Ar-

rangements have been completed for an unnovation in

athietic exhibitions at Harvard. On Saturday afternoon

there will be an athlete medley exhibition given in aid of the Varsity Boat Club by the principal athletic organizations of the college. The object is to show the system of training they have pursued throughout the year. They will show their methods of work and in addition give a general exhibition which promises to be avanusing as it is unique. HELP FOR POOR MINISTERS. PHILADELPHIA, March 22 .- At to-day's session of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church a resolution was adopted to the effect that "We give two per cent of the amount received for ministerial support in every case where the amount equals or exceeds \$1,000." The effect of this proposi-tion is to exact for the support of poorer ministers two-per cent of every postor's salary where the amount reaches or exceeds \$1,000.

BURIAL OF GENERAL NAGLEE. PHILADELPHIA, March 22 (Special) - The body of General H. M. Naglee, a former resident of this city, arrived from San Francisco this morning, and under the care of Colonel Joseph F. Todias was privately buried this afternoon in the family lot in South Laurei Hill

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NOT PERMITTED TO PLAY "THE MIKADO."
PROVIDENCE, March 22 In the United States Circuit
Court this morning Judge Collins issued an injunction
restraining the Alfa Norman Company from producting
"The Mikado" at the Providence Opera House. The
injunction was granted at the request of John Stetson.
NO TOBACCO FOR CONVICTS.
CONCORD, Mass., March 22.—1hs "no-tobacco" rule
went into effect at the Penitentiary to-day. The 600
prisoners accept the situation philosophically. The rule
also extends to officers when on duty.

A FARMER'S AFTEMPT AT SUICIDE.
SINSUERY, March 21.—George Scofield, a farmer and

SIMSBURY, March 21.—George Scofield, a farmer and carpenter, living at Simsbury, cut his throat with a razor on Saturday. His son took the razor from him and had him guarded go as to prevent him from carrying out his intention of suicide. The father's mind is impaired owing to a fail.

intention of suicide. The father's mind is imparted ing to a fail.

ANXIOUS NOT TO BE BURNED ALIVE.

BALTIMORE, March 22 (Special).—The body of Adolph Goebel, a salesman for Gail & Ax, tobacco merchants, was found in the warehouse this morning shot through the heart. Beside the body lay a letter in German, addressed to a fellow employe, whom the suicide advised to throw his body into the dock or to use it for fuel under the steam boller. "Don't use my body for fuel," he would not be at will a receible to be burned alive."

CAPTURE OF A RUNAWAY PRISONER.

ATLEMORO, Mass. March 22—Several delectives, while hunting in Cedar Swamp for George E. Stowers and Cedar Swamp f

Morgantown, Mest Virginia; H. A. MeMeans, at San Marco, Texas; Charles R. Chambers, at Luing, Texas; Wiley N. Collins, at Gonzales, Texas; F. T. Goldsborough, at Ennis, Texas; Eugens Blakeman, at Sheibyville, Tenn.; Albert M. Mackeriy, at Greenfield, Ohio; Anthony Howell, at Massilion, Ohio; William H. Raymond, at Gallon, Ohio; E. Zimmerman, at Valparaiso, Ind.; James Tobin, at Pullman, Ill.; Henry D. Jones, at Hyde Park, Ill.; Peter Riscoe, at Wadens, Minn.; D. McLaughlin, at Waseas, Minn.; Frank Adams, at Gunusson, Col.; Herbert Williams, at North Bend, Neb.; Homer A. Bisbee, at